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speeches offer, whatever the ostensible motive of their utterance. Consequently he has not used contemporary letters or memoirs, or unprinted material of any sort. For the text of speeches he has relied mainly upon the *Moniteur*, the *Journal des Débats et Décrets*, and M. Aulard's collection for the Jacobin Club.

Although M. Lacombe says he entered upon the investigation of the subject without prepossessions, the result of his studies has been to make him an "adversaire résolu de la Commune et de ses partisans", and he is convinced that "la Commune reste la grande criminelle que rien n'about". This conviction appears in every chapter of the book and, indeed, determines the line of development in the treatment of the whole subject. He scorns the historian who is simply a registering machine, and goes so far in the other direction that he often apostrophizes his principal characters, especially Danton and Robespierre, interrupting his quotations from their speeches to question and comment. This makes the discussions unusually lively. His remarks are so frank, and he quotes so liberally from the speeches, that even the reader who has not access to the original documents is rarely left at the mercy of his judgments.

Whatever the shortcomings of the method, the presentation is effective and leaves the impression that the Revolutionary Commune seriously compromised the cause of the republic, and that it was condemned by prominent Montagnards as well as by Girondists. Whether this thesis was sufficiently novel to justify the publication of a volume of proof may be questioned.

H. E. BOURNE.

Geschichte Europas seit den Verträgen von 1815 bis zum Frankfurter Frieden von 1871. Fünfter und sechster Band. (Zweite Abteilung, zweiter und dritter Band.) Von ALFRED STERN. (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta. 1911. Pp. xiv, 456; xviii, 639.)

STERN's History of Europe from the Congress of Vienna to the Peace of Frankfort has now reached the year 1848, volumes V. and VI. covering the period since 1835. The rate of progress here attained is slightly greater than in previous volumes, in spite of the fact that the scope is somewhat widened by the inclusion of the Scandinavian countries and the content made more complex by the increasing variety of interests considered. This result has been attained partly by reducing the space devoted to strictly political questions and partly by extending the sixth volume to include nearly six hundred pages of solid text.

On the whole the author distinctly improves as he advances. There is little difference in the quality of the scholarship or the thoroughness of the research, but the style seems to grow smoother and more lucid and the interest in other questions than politics and diplomacy more manifest. In truth the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century are far

less important from a political than from a social and economic standpoint and Stern has fully recognized this fact. There are no better chapters here than those dealing with the literature of the period, with the religious awakening, with the rise of socialism and communism, and with the beginnings of the great revolution in commerce and transportation that marked the overthrow of the old system in Europe. For that reason the volumes before us have a peculiar character and coloring of their own in that they deal with a period filled with movements anticipatory of the future. The birthday of the railway was September 15, 1830; Owen was the greatest forerunner of the struggle for economic freedom; the Chartist movement was the first organized proletarian effort in the history of Europe.

The present volumes are based throughout on that same sound foundation of scholarship with which Stern has already made us familiar. The latest monographic literature has been examined and the archives of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Carlsruhe, and Frankfort have been searched for documents. Hardly a chapter but shows some addition to the knowledge hitherto had of European history. In a few instances the additions are extensive, as in the case of the Spanish Marriages, the career of Louis Bonaparte, the interest of Frederick William IV. in the first United Diet at Berlin, and the economic and political situation in Austria during the entire period. In one respect, however, we meet with a notable omission. No documents are recorded from the British archives. Evidently Stern was denied access to the Foreign Office papers at the Public Record Office after 1837. This refusal by the British government is difficult to understand in view of the fact that students have been allowed access to records of date as late as 1850, and it is greatly to be regretted since these records must throw light on some of the important diplomatic questions here involved.

The volumes open with a chapter on literature, strikingly interesting as showing the influence of the Revolution of 1830 and the close connection which existed at that time between literary expression and social and political aspirations. The author then passes to Austria and Hungary, 1830-1840, and to Germany and the Zollverein. At this point he introduces two chapters on the religious and social movements, and is very successful in dealing with the waves of religious thought and socialistic conviction that swept over Europe and weakened so many of the old established landmarks. In a section on the papacy he portrays the strength of its influence abroad, though suffering from dry rot at home, and its power in combating successfully the neo-Catholic movement under Lamennais. He devotes a large amount of space to Chartism, considerably in excess of that given to the Parliamentary war between the Whigs and the Tories, and he is able to introduce brief sections on Canada and Jamaica. From England he turns to France and traces the influence of the Eastern Question and the gradual loosening of the bonds between England and France. He deals with Louis Bonaparte

and the Napoleonic legend, and in the last half of volume V. takes up the Carlist uprising and the progress of the Eastern Question in relation to Russia, which showed so clearly the weakness of the European system.

Volume VI. opens with a chapter on the great commercial revolution, ushered in by the practical application of steam and electricity, and the influence of that revolution on agriculture, society, literature, and national unity. Then follow chapters on England and the repeal of the corn laws, the Spanish Marriages and the breach with France—a subject that he discusses with great restraint, and then he passes to Germany under Frederick William IV. After reviewing the history of the Scandinavian countries since 1814, and of Denmark to the accession of Frederick VII. and the issue of the patents of 1846, he introduces a stimulating section on the economic condition of Germany and the growth in the minds of the German people of the idea of commerce and a navy, the expansion of the Zollverein, and the extension of customs relations with other countries. In all that he says of Prussia and Austria of this period he has gone far beyond Sybel in accuracy, fairness, and sense of proportion. The last part of volume VI. is devoted to Russia, the Balkans, Austria and her dependencies, Hungary, Italy, Sicily, and Switzerland, and the volume closes with the events in France leading to the Revolution of February, 1848.

In the space allotted to this notice I can do little more than give a general idea of the contents of these volumes. The work of Stern is too well known to need elaborate exposition here. This portion of his history is full of quotable passages, of striking characterizations, and important additions of fact. Everywhere is the treatment sober and well balanced. There are no traces of partizanship, no vagaries, and no unnecessary digressions. The volumes to come will deal with events of greater complexity and magnitude; those which have been written are full of happy auguries for the successful completion of the undertaking.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Garibaldi and the Making of Italy. By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 390.)

THIS, the third and final volume of Mr. Trevelyan's biography of Garibaldi, was in many respects the most difficult of the three to write. It will be more debated than the others, because it covers those checkered months when Garibaldi the politician undid or denatured much of the glorious work of Garibaldi the paladin of liberty. On these points partizanship still runs high. Mr. Trevelyan, though an admirer of his hero, is not blind to Garibaldi's defects: therefore, his opinions will command unusual attention. For among Italian writers to-day it is almost as impossible to get a sober estimate of the leader of the Thousand as it is among Germans to get a sane estimate of Goethe.

In general, this volume has the same qualities as its predecessors.